A persion of the citizens of Harnett county

1st, That we recommend to the loyal people

of our county to hold a Convention at Lil-

lington on the first Monday in May, to-nomi-

nate candidates to represent us in the next

2d. That we recommend primary meetings

to be held in the different districts of the

county, on the 4th Saturday in April, for the

purpose of sending Delegates to said Conven-

3.1, That every gentleman in this meeting

JAS. P. HODGES, Chair'n.

For the Confederate.

assembled is requested to give publicity to the

Harsh words are seldom productive of good,

say some. But mild words are always lost.

Are both these declarations true? How shall

we clothe the character of a selfish, aspiring;

pseu-lo-patriot in mild language? If we un-

nask him by the publication of his own acts

and utterances, shall we ignore all language

his designs been carried into execution? If

those designs were traitorous and subversive

of the good of society, and the honor of the

State, what mild word shall we apply to him?

The sham patriot unmasked? Or shall we

And will a few influential politicians lead an

able writer-a man of some political stand-

ng-the standard of North Carolina politics,

iato inextricaple difficulties and utter humil-

iation? Will a man of integrity, honor and

ruth, and pariotism, be led into a course of

conduct, by any set of men, that will blast and blacken his reputation forever? And

should be recant, and endeavor to palliate his

conduct or exculpate himself by throwing the

blame on others, will this white-wash him and

restore him again to the confidence and sup-

It would indeed be a great stretch of charity

to credit the recantation or repentance of such a man. Nothing short of palpable strik-

ag evidence of his penitency and reformation

can ever restore him to the respect of the

patriots of North Carolina. But if he vol-

volunteer, lay down the pen and take up the

sword, and prove to the conclusion of this war

that he is a brave soldier; if he display all

those traits of character which distinguish the

true patriot soldier : if he manifest for years

to come, even as long as life lasts, a hatred,

abhorrence and detestation of the course he

has pursued for the last eighteen months, then

he may cherish the hope that his name will

not be infamous forever. Admitting that a

change so favorable should take place, it is

nevertheless quite evident that thousands now

living would not vote for him to be Governor.

It is certainly hard to have any confidence

whatever in a man whose antecedents and

proclivities are such as have been fully de-

veloped by the Standard. Such is the candid

opinion of one who does not wish so use harsh

language, or such language as would be neces-

sary to paint the man in all his hideous and

Respectfully, &c., JAMES.
Monroe, Union Co., N. C., April 21, 1864.

Important Correspondence.

April 13, 1864 }
To the Comptroller of the Treasury of North

SIR: One of the Magistrates who is to take

the list of taxable property, applied to me

to-day to know whether the 4 per cent fun-

ded currency should be given in, in the taxable

property. I could not advise him, and at his

BROWNVILLE, Granville, N. C.)

port of every lover of the Confederacy?

ing nothing less than monster

D. McN. McKay, Secretary.

Legisl ture:

above resolutions.

the lose of the She foundered ad Nassau. We tant from East enemy recently
le is said not to
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Longstreet had
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behind to cover cavalry. e impresement wishes to em-ce, and invites of Tennessee, Oath," to rer farms, and

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Com-olina. man " my s are ged." oln in en, I thern ation k of

having convened at Lillington on the 9th inst., a meeting was held in which nearly all the districts in the county were represented. James P. Hodges was called to the Chair. and D. McN. McKay was requested to act as Scretary. Mr. Hodges on taking the Chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to

take into consideration the propriety of resome method of securing co-operation among ourceives in the election of candidates to represent us in the next Legislature. He said, from indications, and from facts developing every day, that in all probability there would be many candidates before the people for their suffrages-that fo elect from their number good men and true, required united ac-tion and concentrated effort; he had no doubt in his mind that if we could devise some method by which the people could be fairly represented, there would be no Holdenite canlidate in our county with the faintest hope of election, nor even a Vance man with the east tincture of Confederate prejudice. After a very friendly interchange of thoughts, lans, views and suggestions by the meeting. bring about this desired consummation, the following resolutions were passed:

request I ask a solution of the question.— Please answer in the Daily Confederate, and you will oblige yours, &c.
A. W. VENABLE. COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT,)

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16, 1864. IJon. A. W. VENABLE: Sir . In reply to yours of the 13th inst., I am authorize to say, that our present Ravenue Law does not impos- any tax upon Conor County purposes.

federate Bonds of any kind, for either State At the adjourned session in February, 1863, in the Revenue Bill before the General Assembly, Confederate Bonds were included in

the 4th paragraph of Section 1, together with County and State Bonds. The two Houses disagreed upon sundry matters in the bill, a committee of conference was appointed and made their report, which was adopted, and one recommendation was to strike out Confederate bonds, which was Jackson, Tennessee, resting his command agree to. So that neither bonds then issued or those since issued by the Confederate States, of whatever kind, are subject to State

The Public Treasurer and Attorney General concur in this opinion. Very respectfully, Your ob't serv't,

C. H. BROGDEN.

THE YANKEEES ON JAMES RIVER .- The Petersburg papers contain the following account of yankee depredations on the - James river last week. A letter dated the 8th, says; "On Tuesday last, the Yankees landed at Stone House Wharf, and destroyed all Mrs. Dr. Wilson's property. They took all the legrees except four, and killed two mules and one horse, and most of her other stock .-They broke open her trunks and stole all her Jewelry, and every piece of gold and silver they could find. They burnt her mill and the house, and also all the corn at the river. They killed Tom Frazier's mule along with Mrs. Wilson's stock. Allen Baker (negro) went off with them, and seemed delighted to go. Old Ben, at the mill, and a small boy would not go. These, and two women, are

all they left with Mrs. Wilson." This is certainly a specimen of the tender

HE LAILY CONE

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

Public Meeting in Edgecomb.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting oi a portion of the citizens of the county of Edgecomb was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, at which the following proceedings On motion, . R. Cherry was appointed

Chairman of the meeting, and L. D. Pender requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman called upon David Cobb, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief and appropriate manner—after which he moved that a Committee

of five be appointed by the Chair to draw resolutions for the action of the meeting, which motion was adopted.. The Chair appointed David Cobb, Esq., Dr. J. H. Baker, Jesse Harrell, Esq., Capt. J. R. Thigpen and H. F. Knight-who, after a few moments, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted-

WHEBEAS, We, a portion of the citizens of Edgecomb county, feeling a deep interest in the chirs of the country; and, believing, that in these perilous times that is not only our duty, but that it is absolutely necessary, to speak out our opinions: And whereas our country is engagaed in a war with an enemy, whose intention is, to reduce the Confederate States to the lowest state of degradation and ruin; and that we do oppose and denounce the doctrines put forth by Wm. W. Holden and his co laborers, as dangerous and unwise; and that we will do all in our power in an honorable way, to defeat Mr. Hoiden for th office of Governor, or any other person who is in favor of submission to the enemy.— And whereas the war has been waged by the United States or Lincoln authorities, from the beginning, against a people who have everdesired to be at peace, and who still want peace if such could be obtained apou just and honorable terms. And relying upon the justness of our cause, and the protection of an All-wise and Omnipotent God, and the strength and support of our gallant armies; and the energies of the people, we believe that sooner or later our independence as a

nation will be established. Therefore Resolved. That our confidence in the capacity and filelity of Jefferson Davis. President of the Confederate States, continues unimpaired and unshaken, and that we believe

him to be the right man and in the right expressive of the great injury he would have place.

done to the State and the Confederacy, had Reso Resolved, That we return our heart felt thanks to our gallant soldiers who stand as a wall of fire before the enemy, and whose courage and bravery have defeated his fi ndish purposes on more than a hundred battle-fields, that we will do all in our power to provide

say, he is a sight? Will the people under-stand that by the word sight, a barsh term is families. Resolved, That the election of W.m. W. Holden to the office of Governor, would not only be a dishonot to the State, but that the country would receive a blow, from which it hight not again recover, and that it is a duty which the people of North Carolina owe to themselves, their country and their God, to

dminister to him rebuke rather than political Resolved. That we have confidence in the bitity and patriotism of Gov. Vance, and believe his administration in the main, has done honor to himself, and credit to the State. Resolved, That we pledge to Gov. Vance at the ensuing election for Governor, a cordial support and respectfully invite him to visit our county, at some convenient time previous to the election, and address the people, and that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to correspond with Gov. Vance and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for

him to address the people of. E. Jgecomb. The following gentlemen were appointed; a Committee to correspond with Gov. Vance-Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Dr. J. H. Baker, David Cobb, E.q., Col. C. B. Killebrew and L. D.

Pender, Esq.
Resolved, Phat the foregoing resolutions be published in the Tarboro' Southerner, Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, and other papers faverable

to the election of Gov. Vance L R. CHERRY, Chm'r.

L D. PENDER, Sec'y.

The War in the Indian Country.

Judge Fields, of the Cherokee Nation, has made a pullic appeal with regard to the distressed condition to which the women and children of the Indian allies, in the Creek and Cherokee nations, have been reduced by

the calamities of the war. He represents that their country, lately the abode of plenty, and blessed with the comforts of home and civilized progress, has been invaded and occupied by the enemy, their property wantonly destroyed, their fields laid waste, their homes laid in ashes, and their families driven ruthlessly from their borders, subjected to lamentable want and distress -Especially have these hardships fallen upon the Cherokees. Homeless and naked, they are now wande ing among strangers, in scarcit of food and raiment, and dependent upon the charity of their less afflicted brethren for shel-

ter in their refuge. We have in the sufferings of these poor creatures a new and attractive object of charity. There have been so many and uniform modes in which the public charity which this war has given-occasion for has manifested itself, that it is remarkable that it has hitherto overlooked the "red men," our faithful allies on the border, who are exposed to the worst calamities of the war. These allies have se-ved us well in the war. Indeed we are id ormed that seven regiments from the Indian country are now in the service, organized with the forces operating west of the Missis-

We have at last some certain and satisfactory intelligence from General Forrest's expedition. On the 28th of last month he was at from the fatigues of the campaign, which, had resulted in the capture of Paducah, Union City and Hickman. He had obtained vast quantities of military stores, and we are pleased to learn that these were brought off to his own depots. He also succeeded in bringing off two thousand horses and mules. The command is also reported to have achieved important moral regulas in restoring confide acc in West Tennessee, and to have obtained there an accession of volunteers, indicative of the

We have concurrent reports that the onemy's force on the Tennessee frontier has been very much reduced. Two brigades of Yankees were at Mossy Creek; one regiment at Sawberry Plains, and two small brigades at Bull's Gap. The enemy had free communication between Knoxville and Cumberland Gan. We are informed that a flag of truce has

been allowed to bring up from Greenville,

Tennesses, such citizens as have refused to

take the Yaulee outh, and have consequently

been expelled from the military lines of the

enemy .- Examiner. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, is with the army of Tennessee, as Commissioner to look into arrests of civilians near Gen. John-

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PAID FOR TALKING.—A trial of some interest to the medical profession has taken place before the Police Court at Paris. A physician was prosecuted for having divulged the nature of his client's disease, and thus injured him. The court found the physician guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for one year to tenced him to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 500f, to be placed for five years under the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the trial. The judgment of court added further that court added further, that "inasmuch as by thus divuiging the nature of the disease, he caused the complainant an injury for which compensation is due him, the tribunal, moreover, condemns the accused to pay the prosecutor a sum 1,000f. damages."

NORTH CAR LINA .- Army movements in this State have succeeded the quiet which has this State have succeeded the quiet which has lasted for some weeks past. What these movements exactly are, and whither they tend, we may not tell, even if we were never so well posted. But as we are not posted even tolerably well, we shall only say that once more the "ball" is on the "roll" in some direction, and that seon we may expect to hear that "balls", may be on the "wing" in that same direction. "Ver sap sat." High "military considerations" prevent us (!) from being more explicit at this particular insource. Our readers, however, may be assured that comething is afoot "over the border" of the old

North State .- Petersburg Register. The Augusta Chronicle recently asserted that those paper s which sustained the legisla-tion of the last Congress, had been subsidized. An editor who imagines that bribes are so promptly taken, must be estimating the conduct of others by his own experience and practice; or, perhaps like the ancient damsels of whom Byron speaks in his account of the siege of Ismail, in his Don Juan, who soanxiously inquired if the ravishers wouldnever come, he is mad because no one thought

him worth subsidining .- Marietta Rebel. A GREAT COMET PREDICTED .- The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melburne: "Professor Newmager, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth : and should it not attach its self (as one globule of quicksilver to another) nor annibilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant

light of the blazing train."- Exchange. THE DESERTIONS FROM THE CONFEDERATE

A Detroit paper mentions a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, who has kept a careful record of the descrious from the rebel army since the first Bull Run, as they have been reported in yankee journals from time to time, and the sum total shows that three millions and three hundred thousand rebel sol-diers have abandoned the Confederacy and

come within our lines. A recent order from Gen. Hood contains the following instruction: "Another point to be observed in making an attack is, that the troops, when advancing in line of battle, should not be moved at the double quick step, or be in any way unnecessarily fatigued, before engiging the enemy, that they may be in the best passible condition for pressing him, and improving any advantages which may

An Ohio woman corrected her only son, a. lad of 12, about a year ago, and he ran away. Since then she has been engaged in searching for him, travelling continually upon, the Ohio railroads and pering anxiously into every boyish face she sees, dioping to find her lost son. Grief and anxiety caused her to become insane, and she was lately run over by the cars, while setting upon the track, and in-

stantly killed. A letter from a soldier in Florida, dated the 18th ult., says: "The Yankees are deserting and coming to us as fast as they can. Eightyfive came to us last night, and fifteen to-day. They say the whole army would come if they could get off. We expect a hundred in tenight: I do not think the Yankees will give us another fight soon. They are all at Jack-

sonville, under cover of their gunboats." In one of the towns in North Mississippi. during the snow last month, a little "refugee" girl, who had n ver seen so much of the article before, was much alarmed lest everything should be irrecoverably buried. Her anxiety at last found utterance in the exclamation,

"On, I do wish General Forrest would come! The funding of Tressury notes now rapidly going on, is discovering to the holders the fact that there is a large amount, of counterfeit ones in creulation. Four thousand dollars were found in one package in Columbus,

Ga., a few days since. - Rome Courier.

John B xter, Esq., of Knoxville, has man-umitted his slaves, about thirty in number. Black Pepper, Brown Sugar, Alspice and GOFFEE AF AUCTION.—Thursday next (21st,) we will sell 400 lbs. very superior BLACK PEPPER, two or three barrels of BROWN SUGAR, a lot of ALSPICE, two BAGS

COFFEE, together with other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD, April 16-69-tds. To The Voters of Wake County .-- Fellow OI .IZENS: -At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the libuse of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

"My principles and views, as a" Southern man
"after the straitest sect, are well known to" my
personal friends. "These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and

took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discha ged. Believing that the surest and specificat way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosccution of the war, I am in favor of exerting our whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy construes any proposl ion coming from us for peace as an ad-mission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in His own good time, give us an Bonourable and lasting peace. If we will continue to cooperate with, and sustain our President -- a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days," I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise and judicious administration. and judicious administration.

If you elect me fellow citizens, I shall exert whatever of influence I may possess to mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by supporting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall legislate for no party, but for the whole people of North Carolina, and their posterity.

shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheer-

ful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot. As to the manner in which he has guided the beim

of State amid the perils which environ her, it is

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to amend so much of section eleven of the Tax Law as requires one tenth of the sweet po-tatoes produced this year to be paid to the Gov-

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer

ARMY.—A Northern paper noticing the exaggerated reports of desertion from the Confederate army says:

A Detroit name mantiage a gentleman of a supervised paper of the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, Jan. 6, 1864.

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to General Robt. E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas, The campaigns of the brave an ligal-lant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of eighteen hundred and sixty two and eighteen hundred and sixty three, under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces inassed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, own country to that of the enemy: And, whereas, the masterly and Jorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the "Seven Days of Great Battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manasas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro'. Sharpa-burg, Sheperdstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Challorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country : And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially en-deared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore, Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the others and soldiers of the Con-

[No. 13]

JOINT RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE WAR. gie for the preservation both of liberty and civil oped with energy, busbanded with care, and and operation which can alone impart to our cause the irre-istible strength which springs from united councils, fraternat feelings, and fervent devution to the public week.

Approved, January 22, 1864. [No. 14.] An Act to prevent the recruiting, aiding and as conceal or barbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolle i for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations or clothing, or any property belonging to the Conhaving jurisdiction of the off nee, be fined not ex-ceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Approved, January 22, 1861. No. 16 -An Act authorizing Chaplains, in certain cases, to dra forage for one horse. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Chaplains in the army in actual service in the field, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: Provided, The Chaplain has a

ten do enact, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an agent of the Preasury Department, whose cours it shall be to reside west of the Michiganni.

VOL. I-No. 70.

tary of the Treasury, with a salary of three the sand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in re-

said dollars per annum, payable quarterly in revance.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury she have power to give direction to the mid agent discharge any duty or function on the other significant to discharge, and shull also have power to authorise the employment of such clerks, at to prescribe such regulations for the government of such agent and clerks, as, from time to time the said Secretary may deem proper: Provide That such clerks shall receive the salaries provided by law for similar services in the Treasury Department.

Department.
Sec. 3. That this act shall expire on the day if the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of Amet.

Approved January 27, 1864.

BLACK WALNEST LUMPER WANTED.

COMPEDERATE STATES OUDMANCE WORKS,

SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

I) ROPOSALS will be received fi om responsib

parties for a large supply of best quality.

BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. To

Plank must be cut from timber that is grown i

open fields or the edge of woods. Swam

timber is not mitable, being too brittle. To

plank must be delivered on the line of any Rail

road South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of enter
ing into Contracts for the above described lumb,

will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,

ap 5-60-d12t.

Capt. Art'y Comd's BLACK WALNUST LUMBER WASTED.

ap 5-60-d12t. To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7t Congressional District. I take the method of annuancing myself a CANDIDAT to represent you in the next Congress of the Con federate States. Several candidates, I understand are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privation of a soldier. At this particular time, more the at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, a I trust, faithfully served my country in the tente field, for the past three years, flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and the I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not berne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interes

of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress duty will then call me back to my gallant little

tle command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully.

N. A. RAMSEY.

Capt Co. D. 61st N. C. T.

Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864. mh 24-51 tf

ENROLLING NOTICE. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.,) N obedience to orders from the Commandant of N obedience to orners from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding offi-cors of regiments, comprising the 5th Congres-sional District, are hereby requested to cause at white males between the several ages of 17 to 18. from 18 to 4 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and al! "free male n gross and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, age ording

to Geheral Order No. 32. A. & 1. G. O. and Cir-

COUNTY.	REG'T	MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22 23 negroes.
"	46th,	in action	" 25 26, 27. 28 20 3) negroes
Wake,	33th,	Raleigh,	May 2.3. 4. 5. 6 7 9. 10 negroes
"	39th.	M Plat.	" 11, 12, 13, 14 16 negroes.
(C)	118th.		" 17, 18, 19, 20 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40:h,	Louisburg.	23.24,25,26,27 23 negroes.
Granville,	12nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3
***	44 h,		June 8, 9 10, 11, 13
Warre i,	187th,	Warrenton,	
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30 July 1; 2 negroes.
	1	1 am and and	and the same of th

"Only one fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days

specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heret fore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is

full and complete.

*All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to examptions.

W.M. M. SWANN.
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Vist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE. THE Examining board for 5th Congressional 1 District, in pursuance of G. neral Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and

places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
5th Cong. Dist. N. C. FOST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,) HILLSBORO', April 6. 1864. OTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the.

Sth Congressional District of North Carolina,
that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day
of May next, or they will have to pay fire times

the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIEKLAND. Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

A GOCD COOK WANTED.- I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman-one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT,
Saisbury, April 11, 1864. apl3 66-2w 10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14

inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 14 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagods, or the timbers and baxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.. Mrs.-H. W. Miller.

By the Month, \$220 S150 Transient, per day \$12 CANDIDATE FORTHE LIGISLATURE. WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS.
SPARROW a candidate to represent Beau-

fort county in the next House of Commons. PEWS FOR RENT. ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, will be rented for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Church.

JAMES McKIMMON, ap 15-68-3t

Treasurer.

WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow. LOST. VESTERDAY afternoon, between Creech & Litchford's auction store and the market square, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two policians per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatte boy about 26 years old, 5 feet is inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raicigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coal, and a white hat. Per further information, address Wh. M. SMITH, Raicigh, N. C.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold cheeks or drafts against as dated pror to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.

37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSSY, & Co.

CANDIDATE FUR CONGRESS. WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOS-TER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. mh 16-43 tde

F APPLICATED BE MADE IMMEDI-ately, I will see 00 shapes in the Chatham Railroad t ompany at par. \$100 per share. W. W. VASS,

Wanted.

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRO, Principal,

11th 23-49-tf.

Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

S HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

mch 28-53-dim.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. of North Carolica: The Confederate TAX m the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25-5leod lu C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Builetin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., } MARCH 25th, 1864. }

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in-Kiad, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED FEE CENT., instead of fifty,

charged FIVE HUNDRED TER CENT., Instead of Inty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be raid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of

any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors Agents must be diligent in their efforts to se-cure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government J. H. BRYAN.

Cant. & P Q. M., 3rd Cong Dist., N. C. Pajeticville Arsenal and Armory, Vo-100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Comgranted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Ritlemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a service to the horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.
Each recruit a ust bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS.

Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf. NOTICE.

Y FINE HORSE MEDLEY, WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Lit wood and Salisbury. He has now preved to be a sure feal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stavina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altegether in a sulkey.) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for

Mar s sent fr m a distance, gratis.
\$30 the Season, \$40 In-grance.
W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 21. 1861.-d 66t OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH Co.,)
RICHNOND, March 24th, 1-64.

The Stock holders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor wh 23 54 tawl. J. Southern Telegraph Co.

ATE STATES TAX of five per cent on the Capital Stock will repaid by the Bink Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 16th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is carneally requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can yote as proxy for another." rote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops. March 29, 1864. ap 2-58 1m.

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDER-ATE STATES TAX of five per cention the Capital

"HIDES! HIDES!! 1000 LBS. DRY HIDES FOR SALE.

J. J. PERKINS,

wilson, N. C. OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864. ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any mulcharge for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redectable only at this oflice" in notes of the new inne, as they are received from the Treasury;

except that the first parcels received, will be dis tributed, by "paying out to each separate appli-cant" not more than one hundred-dollars of new sene in exchange for one liundred and fifty of Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON,

ap 11-64-dif

C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE. V7 LLL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dee'd, at public suction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. Perkins, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to Will. A. Jenkins, Warrenton, N. C.

TAXES, TAXES. I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of April, instant, to inke the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

April 8, 1861.-12-65-tap22 WINTE GIRL NEARLY 11 YEARS of age: A smart, agive and in fine health; for a year or more. Apply at ap 14-67-24 THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation from. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf. s and spatch at THIS

spirit of these long oppressed people.

treatment we may expect, when the whole country is within Yankes lines and subject to have the right of habens earned his son's army, who by the late law will not have the right of habens earned his son's army.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

Tax Law as requires one tenth of the sweet potatoes produced this year to be paid to the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of section eleven of "An Act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as raquires farmers and planters to pay one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced in the present year to the Confederate Government, be so amended as to authorize the producer of sweet potatoes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make commutation by payment of the money value of the tithe thereof, instead of payment in kind, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners under the impressment act.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 2.]

An Act authorizing the tax in kind on bacon to be commuted by collection of salt pork as an equivalent.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do chact, That Assistant Quartermasters and other agents engaged in the collection of tax in kind, may be authorized, under orders and regulations made by the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, in commutation for the tax in kind on bacon, an equivalent therefor in salt nork.

Approved Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 3.]

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 5.]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from mili-

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to rende military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 7.]

An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain

An Act to continue in force an act-entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty three, which, by its own limitation, would expire on the first of January.

federate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast

hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein

Approved January 8, 1864. [No. 11.]
An Act to continue in force the provisions of An Act therein named, .The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an Act entiica do enact, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the pay of certain officers
and en ployees of the Executive and Legislative
Departments," approved October thirteenth,
eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same
ure hereby continued in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved, January 13, 1864.

[No. 13]

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the present is deemed a fitting occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a strugization, and that no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable b'essings; and also to assure them that, in the judgment of the Congress, the resources of the country, if develplied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the mest protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence; and to exhart them by every consideration which can in-fluence freemen and patriols to a magnazimous currender of all personal and party feuds; to an indiguent rebuke of every exhibition of factious temper, in whatever quarter, or upon whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support of all branches of the Government in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers; and to

sisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.
The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice a soldier or parson enrolled for service in the army of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall aid or assist an deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service, to evade their proper commanders or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service; or who shall a nowingly federate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the District Cours of the Confederate States,

horse in his use.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 17.]

An Act to authorize the appointment of an agent
of the Treasury Department west of the Missis-The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer

All detters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, April 18, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Favetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

There is an impression among the poor and ignorant, artfully instilled by the designing, that in the event of their returning within the lines of the enemy, if they are refugees; or in the event of their falling within the enemy's lines, that the easiest mode to secure their property is to take the oath of allegiance to the vankee government.

This base deception is being practised extensively upon the people of this State; and along with other mischiefs, a wide-spread doctrine has been preached to prepare the poor men and those who may be imposed on, for taking protection, should any reverse to our arms put the enemy into the interior of our State. Will the people listen to the voice of true friendship, and head the counsels of one who has no motive to mistend them: one who is himself a refugee, and whose desires for peace, as well as whose interests, lead him to seek peace by the nearest route.

We tell the people, and our statement cannot be truthfully denied, that in no instance have the yankees kept their faith with those who have trusted them. .

In the early period of the war, Lincoln promised to Kentucky and Maryland that he would not emancipate the slaves-that constitutionally he could not vet the war had scarce progressed a year, when he issued his proclamation of emancipation; and as far as he could, set the negroes free.

He next promised to the officers and soldiers of his army that he would not compel them to serve with negroes ;- yet he has since enrolled negro regiments, appointed negro officers, and gradually is advancing the negro to full equality with the white soldiers in the ranks of his armies! And within the past month, Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has been obliged to promise fifteen thousand white soldiers, in order to prevent the enrolment in Kentucky of the slaves of the State.

Wherever the Yankee army has occupied territory, protection has been promised to the inhabitants. In every instance the invariable practice has been to harrass individuals, to seize property, to appropriate it, and wholly to disregard the rights of the owners.

In Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, and in Eastern North Carolina, the hard hand of op-· pression has pressed upon all those who claimed to be Union men, worse than upon those who avowed themselves as secessionists; for the Yankees, even, hold in respect these who were true to their country, and remain so; while they despise and bate those who truckle to them and desert the South. It is not because they love manly and houest fidelity, that they do this; but because these Unionists interfere with their obtaining their property; and they hate the lobstruction, and always remove it. For testimony of this, look to the people closest to he Yankee lines. and those who have been invaded by them; and there the loyal sentiment burns the brightest.

The poor refuges who seeks his own, within the lines, and propeses to take the outh. will do well to read the annexed, which we publish from the Newbern Times of a late

It will be seen that the " grant of parden" is a greater boon than getting back property : that for this pardon, they ought to be thankful, if they never get a dollar in property."

In no case can they recover their property, if the rights of third parties have intervened -which simply means, that when any Yankee or negro claims their property, it is gone forever. And if they should be allowed to have their own, "any disloyal act or expression" would abrogate their rights. In other words, they are to be watched, spied on, listened to, eaves-dropped; every Yankee and negro being interested to hear something that will make them subjects of forfeiture.

Read this article, people of North Carolina! Ponder well, ye poor and ignorant-soldiers and citizens. Demagogues, and artful, insidious, selfish men, lay in wait to entrap you. In the support of your Government, in the defence of your country, in a firm reliance upon your faithful and skillful leaders-your safety lies.

Hear the voice of this warning, people of North Carolina. It is now addressed to you. The leaders have been warned, and they heed not: the path of destruction opens up before them. Unconscious, hazarding more than they know-they move on. If they cannot be reached by the voice of admonition, it is no reason why you should not. It you have taken any step from which you would wish to reede, do it at once, before the storm

There is in North Carolina a day ahead, not far distant, when extraordinary developments will take place; when no man will be able to hide from the scorching test of patriotism; when we hope and believe the truth, firmness, honesty and loyalty of the people will manifest themselves before all the nation.

From the Newbern (Yankee) Times. THE RESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—Therefore I, Abraham
Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons
who have directly or by implication participated
in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to
them, and each of them, with restoration of all
rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall
have intervened, and upon the condition that every
such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and
then eforward keep and maintain said oath in
violate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and THE RESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND THE PRESImanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:

Just at this time when various parties are exccedingly anxious to obtain possession of the property that many of them so hastily abandoned, it would be well to look carefully at the foregoing extract from the President's Amnesty l'reclamation.

The impression that seems to exist with some. that this Proclamation was issued for the special purpose of restoring property, Real and Personal, is certainly very erroneous, and had better be exploded.

The first and most prominent object had in view was to pardon, on certain well defined conditions, rebels and insurgents who have been acting as enemies to the United States.

To grant pardon to those who have been guitty of these certains applical and more offences. of these serious political and moral offences ought to be considered a far greater boon by the recipients than getting back their property.

For this pardon, many of these political offenders ought to be profoundly thankful if they never get a dollar in property. Let some of them ponder over this point, and perchance they may become "wiser and better men."

Let them bear in mind that it is no particular favor to the long insulted Government of the United States, for them to declare that they will henceforth be loyal, but that it is a most gracious favor toward them to confer this remission of their political delinquencies.

"All rights of property" are meant to be restored when the applicant produces the clearest evidence, that he is smoore and honest in his motives and intentions, "except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third arties shall have intervened."

In every case the rights of third parties must be kept in view and respected. These rights can readily be ascertained in each particular

And then, it should not be forgotten, the claimant gets possession of property, if at all, upon the express understanding, according o the Proclamation, that he not only forever renounces all friendship to the bogus Southern Confederacy, but "that he shall thenceforward sep and maintain" the onth he takes.

Any disloyal acts or expressions after obtaining possession would of course abrogate all rights of the claimant. Regarding the important order of Major General Peck, No. 9, January 20th, as in perfect accordance with the true meaning and intent of the President's Proclamation, we again quote the last clause for the information of all concerned:

" Persons who have taken the oath solely to recover property, without a returning love for the Union, had better delay their applications until such times as they can, in good faith, fulfill their obliga-

Doing One's Own: Business.

The Progress of the 18th, says-" We say once for all, that we have no assistance from any quarter in editing this paper."

Now, if the editor means that he has no assistance, because all the editing is done by other people, why we understand it; but if he means to say that be writes every editorial article, why we are taken by surprise. We won't charge the contrary, for we wou'dn't be a calumniator for the world; but we hazard the assertion, that nineteen-twentieths of the Progress' readers are as much surprised as, we are.

We had given our huge jovial neighbor credit for sinning only by omission, that he did not keep such matter out of his paper.

It seems now, by his own confession, that he commits the sins himself. Hereafter we shall hold bim politically responsible for the editorials that appear; and if we don't make our readers believe that they are his, t will not be our fault.

"John," as Joy, the yankee, affectionately alls him, gives the public to understand that he "wears his own clothes," and doesn't wish to be mistaken for any other men.

We shall gratify him.

"The Daily Conservative."

A new paper, with the above title, made its first appearance in this city on Saturday last. It is a neat, well-printed paper, under the proprietorship of Messrs. JNO. D. HYMAN & Co., and edited by Mr. HYMAN.

It is evidently a party journal, and will probably be the organ of the party whose name it bears; and as such it unfurls the flag

There are thus two party papers in this town, professedly of the same politics-Conservative: This last being a full-blood, and the other a "half-and-half."

We are in the interest of no party. Occupying an independent position, supporting the cause of the Confederacy, and in this support upholding both the Confederate and State Administrations, we represent that large and unselfish class of citizens, both soldiers and civilians, who, desiring quiet among ourselves and freedom from internal agitation, are content to vote for Gov. Vance, without reference to his party feelings or affiliations.

We shall continue to occupy this independent, national attitude towards the organs of all parties; and we hope faithfully to reflect the patriotic wishes of the loyal and true throughout the State.

The Holden Truck.

It is due to Mr. Holden-Mr. Candidate Holden-to say, that from the Newbern Times of a late date, we learn that the "Holden Truck" was not named in honor of our Mr. Holden. but of a Capt. Holden, A. Q. M.; U. S. A. So Joy says, and we are inclined to believe bim. One could not well have suppose I that there there two Mr. Holdens: and then the "Silver-Gray Fox," an emblem, in a - political point of view, so pecularly adapted to our candidate, that the resemblance would have deceived a world. In disavowing the application to our Mr. Holden, Joy says they never would have named it after a "Traitor and renegade." This is the highest compliment Mr . Holden has had for many a day: the only drawback to it is, that in a later sheet it speaks of him as "an independent, outspoken friend of the people, suppressed by Jeff Davis' bayonets." The snubbing of Mr. Holden by Joy, is dissipated by this involuntary tribute of admiration, and fixes Joy as the organ of the "self-made candidate."

Glorious.

The victory near Shreveport! Fourteen thousand Yankees put "hers du combat!" This is a choice greeting from Trans-Mississippi to us of the east. Banks was funded by Kirby Smith at near a hundred per cent, discount. There is no " DAMPER" in this news. It is dry fact-history-and nothing in it, to make damp out of, however so disposed any one might be.

We hail this glad tidings, as a new prouise of deliverance, and a new incentive to vizorous and determined exertion.

We regret our inability to visit our friends in Fayetteville, as we have been invited to do by some of our friends. Important business at Court, forbids us the pleasure. We should not be able to concur-with Gov. Vance in all he will probably say: if we were there; but it would be a very great gratification to ebjoy the hospitality which Fayetteville will extend upon the occasion.

HATS.—A Hat manufactory has been established at Statesville, N. C., and the Express says that as fine an article is made as was ever brought from Yankes land.

The Interrogator Questioned.

The Progress of the 18th, wishes to know why certain presses that it defines, do not publish Mr. Vice President Stephens' speech on the "Georgia Platform." Although the enquiry is directly addressed to Mr. Holden, who is "the last man and the last dollar"-and we are by no means asked-we venture to answer the question for ourselves. We have not published Mr. Stephens' speech, because we think he has perverted his very respectable talents to a very absurd purpose; and we think more of mischief to the cause of the South is done by his speech, than good. We therefore withold it from our columns; and as we are aiming to benefit the cause, and are by necessity obliged to be the judge of what is for the best, with our convictions we could not publish it. These convictions are strengthened by the fact that the Progress publishes and adopts it; and we will soon see that the Yankee press in Newbern and North of the Potomac will do likewise.

Now will the Progress answer one or two questions for us?

Some time ago, about the 21st of March, it published a statement from a Southern paper, that " four hundred civilians in North Carolina, were under arrest under the late acts, and confined in prison." Why did it publish this falsehood without correcting it !- particularly as on the 23rd of March we noted the misrepresentation and denied it?

Did the Progress think it true?

Again: on the 15th of March, it published what purported to be a letter from the 48h Mississippi regiment, to Mr. Wright of Georgia, the author of the famous Georgia resolutions, which the Progress once adopted. A few days since the true sentiments of the 48th Mississippi on Wright's resolutions appeared, and we copied them; and the falsehood and fraud of those heretofore published by the Progress are exposed.

Why has not the Progress published this exposure, that the people may have the truth? We invite an answer to these questions. We have put them directly, that there may be no doubt as to whom they are addressed. We put them respectfully, that no cause may arise for their evasion.

And as the Progress questions other presses for withholding what they are not obliged to publish, he will hardly consider us meddlesome if we inquire why, in publishin g, he does not correct the false, by publishing the truth? We hope we don't intrude.

An Important Matter.

We do not see how we can more effectively promote the object of the following communication, than by publishing the letter itself. In view of the urgent necessity for action in the premises, we can but believe that arrangements can be made with the Reilroad authorities, and the government, whereby corn can be transported from the South, where it is abundant and cheap, to this section, where it is very scarce, and what is to be had is held at most exomitant figures. We are glad to see a move in this direction, and hope it will be continued, until a plan is perfected and set on foot for the relief of this section, now suffering for bread :

Editors Confederate: - I am carrying on a to carry me through this season. I have made inquiries for corn, and cannot find it for sale. I learn there is corn in South Carolina, if we could have it brought bere by Railroad. I suppose many persons about Raleigh need small quantities, and are not able to pay the high prices that corn commands in your market. If a list could be made out to justify the sending of a commissioner to purchase 500 barrels of corn in South Carolina or Georgia, and have it brought to Raleigh, and sold for cost and charges, it would in a great measure relieve those per-

sons who need it and cannot procure it here. I write to ask you to propose some plan in your valuable paper, to relieve a distressed community. I write now, because it will require some time to carry any plan into effect. If an engine and cars could be spared for a few days, this community would be greatly relieved. Without corn, we cannot move along with our business-refugees, especially, who are thrown on por land for a support.

Castor Oll.

A medical friend has furnished us with the following recipe for making Castor Oll, taken from the British Cyclopædia. It is an article exceedingly scarce, and in great demand. The process of manufacture is so simple that any one may make the Oit:

Steep the seeds (Palmi Christi) for a night n cold water, then beil for two hours, then dry them in the sun, and afterwards pound or ruise them. The seeds thus bruised are then thrown into water and boiled till the whole oil is extracted, when it rises to the surface and is skimmed off

MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- A letter from

Montgomery county says :-"After the death of Hon. S. H. Christian the Holden party in this county was quietly dying out until Gen. Leach made some speeches in the county, there being no candidate opposing him at the time. I am happy to state that there is not now an intelligent gentle-man in the county who endorses Holden or who will support Leach, though Leach will get a strong vote. We hope to beat him in the county, as Mr. Foster will address us in a few days. Leach, though declining when expressly called on to say whom he was for, or to define his position, yet urges all the old peace arguments. We regard him as the most consummate demagogue we were ever afflicted with. Gov. Vance will certainly sweep this county."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST-THE REPORT-ED FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The news of the Shreveport disaster scems to hang fire in New Orleans, the authorities there having closed the avenues of intelligence immediately upon the receipt of the steamer Illinois, Shortly afterwards the steamer Alice Vivian came down and "confirmed" the rumors, though the reporters were afraid to say what rumors were so confirmed.

From the Favetteville Observer. THE SOLDIERS ALL RIGHT .- A letter from non-commissioned officer at Fort Fisher

"I was the only one in my company that voted for Gov. Vance in August 1862; but next August, if things move on as I think vill, he will, in all probability get every vote that will be cast in the company. Vance is growing stronger every day with us." ALAMANCE COUNTY .- A letter from Ala-

mance county says:-"Holden stock is a long way below par bere, and rapidly depreciating. All right side up, and Vance ahead. Skies bright and - ARMY NEWS.

FROM SUPPOLK AND THE BLACKWATER .-The Petersburg Express of Saturday has a lengthy account of the movements of Yankeo troops around Suffolk and in the region of the Biackwater, from which we condense the following statements, not having room to pubish the article in full:

On Thursday a regiment of infantry landed at Holladay's Point about ten miles below Suffolk; and at the same hour another regiment, with 75 eavalry, landed at Cherry Grove, on James river, distant from Holaday's Point about ten miles. The Holladay's Point force, marched for Chuckatuck, with a view to capturing our signal corps; but the object failed as our men made their escape. Notwithstanding the overwhelming odds of the enemy, 18 of Gen. Pickett's Provost Guard, 18 men of the 31st N. C. regiment, 7 of the Signal corps, and 7 scouts of the 17th Va., 47 in all, gave the enemy a running fight, which lasted from 81 to 1 o'clock, resulting in the escape of our force with the loss of one of 31st N. C. wounded and captured.

The two forces mentioned above formed a junction near Cherry Grove, and committed many depredations through the country.

Also on Thursday a regiment of 550 Yankees landed at Rock Landing on James river. They were met by a squad of the Signal corps who gave the Vandals battle. Result not known; but from prisoners taken and deserters who had came into our lines, conflicting accounts of Burnside's movements are given; at one time stating positively that Burnside was preparing to move up the Peninsula, and again declaring that they knew nothing about Burnside. These conflicting accounts in licate that they are spies and have come into our lines to deceive our officers as to the real movements of Burnside.

Reliable information has been received at Petersburg, that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednes-

The yankees hold Suffolk, and have sent out forces in every direction. They now occupy every road leading to that town. A force some three or four thousand were quartered nine miles this side of Suffolk on Thursday night; one thousand stayed, the same night one nile from Zuni on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and a party who was at Windsor, on the same road, went off Thursday night in the neighborhood of Franklin, on the Seaboard and Weldon road, where Spear is said o be operating.

The scattering of these forces would argue against the theory that Burnside's plan is to move in force against Petersburg, but there is no saying now what his real intentions are. It is not at all improbable, that the occupation of all the country between the Blackwater and Suffolk, is for the purpose of preventing any information of his movements reaching our military authorities.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF SPEAR. - Ascertaining that there was no Confederate force between Suffolk and the Blackwater, it is said that the bratal and inhuman Col. Spear, boldly marched his troops out on Wednesday night, and yesterday halted in full view of the Blackwater, where at a respectful distance, le viewed the "promised land" on this side. Whether he contemplates a further advance in this direction is unknown, but a gentleman from the spot informs us, that if this be his design, he will be compelled to halt a brief Confederate to oppose him on this side. The Blackwater, an inconsiderable stream in times of dryness and drought, is now very much swoller and cannot be bridged. It is higher, we understand, than it has, been for thirty years past, and unlike many other streams in Virginia, does not fall very rapidly. But be this as it may, (high or low,) if Spear ever gets upon its western bank, it will prove a trap to him, which he will wish to the latest day of his life, should lie survive the event. farm, and need about 25 or 30 barrels of corn | that he had avoided. Our forces are fully prepared to extend him a warm reception, and burning o avenge the many cruel wrongs which he and his villainous followers have perpetrated upon the loyal and patriotic people of Suffolk and the country surrounding. [Petersburg Express.

> FROM CHARLESTON .- Our latest dates from Charleston, by mail, include Monday last, April 11th: The papers say there has been very little firing since their last report. A few scattering shots had been exchanged . brtween our batteries on James Island and the enemy's batteries at Cummings's Point, and the "Swamp Angel." Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter and two at Moultrie from Battery Gregg on Saturday. The enemy's troops appeared to be unusually busy Suurday, as if preparing for some active movement Nothing further had transpired, however, up to Saturday evening. There were five monitors inside the bar Sunday night .-The rest of the fleet remains about the same. The Ironsides fired a few shots Saturday, be-

lieved to be practicing. The Baton Rouge correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta" furnishes that paper with the following item of news, which is copied into the Mobile "Tribune" of the 30th instant:

The Confederates, numbering some two or three hundred cavalry, under the respective commands of Capt. Bryan, Capt. Henry Gentles and Capt. Bob Pryme (all late residents of this town), ambushed a squad of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. Williams, whom they killed, and wounded one or two others. Two of Bryan's men were captured-Hughes and Hough. Hughes had his horse killed, and therefore surrendered. The object of the raid was to pick up men and mules (horsee would not be objected to), and we believe they were tolerably successful. They even came in open daylight, under the very nose of the videttes and took mules and teams from Gen. Bern and's plantation, now occupied by Goodale & Co., situated close to the city

LATEST FROM EUROPE. - By the arrival of the Virginia, at New York, we have interesting news from Europe. Victoria had an-nounced her intention of holding at Court at Buckingham Palace on the 6th just. Owing to difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succesion to the Austrian crown, Maximillian has again postponed his acceptance of the Mexican crown. The Danish war "drags its slow length along." The Prus-. sians attempted to storm Dappeln, but were repulsed after a five hours' engagement. The Pope has recovered from his late serious

For the Confederate. A Grand Feat on the Coast of North Carolina.

Several days ago, a detachment from Co. B, 67th regiment, N. C. troops, commanded by the gallaut Col. John N. Whitford, was sent down below our lines on a scout. The party so directed their course as to avoid the vigilance of the Yankees, and proceeded to the vicinity of Lookout Lighthouses, one hundred miles below our lines, during very inclement and disagreeable weather-across rivers and creeks, through swamps and boge-and arrested the keeper of the new Lighthouse, (a building one hundred and sixty-five feet high and very strong, situated near an older one of nearly the same latitude,) ascended the flight of steps, completely destroyed the lamps and oil, confined combustibles in the oil-houses, applied the match and retired a short distance, to await the consummation of the plans already detailed. But scarcely had they halted to witness the result of their action, when an awful crash was heard, and the fragments of that which once constituted a place of useful-DEATH OF Mrs. CLAY.—The widow of Henry Clay, we learn from late yankes papers, is dead. Her age was 83. The way once so useful and beautifut. TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, April 16. Excitement prevails at Jonesboro', Minois, aused by soldiers shooting a citizen. A force the Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a re-

solution removing the seat of government to

Meade will be retained in command of the

Potomac. Raining here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH] RICHMOND, April 16. The Petersburg papers this morning report

considerable excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence of the advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place. Information, deemed reliable, represents that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

Later from the North.

DALTON, April 16. Northern dates to the 13th received. The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. There were delegates from nearly every county. Tom Wilson made an explanation of his compromise with Jeff. Davis and denounced his acts as unconstitutional. William Heiskell was elected President. Daniel Trueheart, made a speech denouncing the apostates in the bitterest terms. A combination of poli-

ticians against the administration exists in strong force. Andrew Johnson made a speech declaring that the negroes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long enough, and said that slavery is already dead. He said if we had no slaves there would be but few traitors.

The Railroad bridges over the Potomac, which were destroyed by the freshet, bave been re-

New Orleans advices say a large side when steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston and succeeded in getting in. She had on board four thousand stand of arms. It is reported that Bishop McClosky has been

appointed Arch Bishop of New York in place of Bishop Baulding of Baltimore. The steamer Virginia, with Liverpool dates

to the 29th, has arrived. The Danish Conference met at Lovesten on the 12th of April.

Consols 913.

Cotton 77, Gold 741.

Long of Ohio, was defended in the House of Representatives by Harris of Maryland, and Fernando Wood of New York.

The steamer City of New York was wrecked at the entrance of Queenstown Harbor by running on a rock. She will prove a total loss. It is reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force, is advancing on Paducats. Reinforcements have been sent from Mayfield.

Nothing transpiring here. From Georgia.

DALTON. April 15. All quiet in front. Five Alabamians, who were to have been shot to-day for desertion. were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until the President could be heard from. Weather cloudy and cool.

News from the North.

RICHMOND, April 17. The Yankee army of the Potomac is actively preparing for a new campaign. Brigadier Gen. Torbett, is assigned to the command of the first division of cavalry; Wilson is to relieve

Gregg in the second division.

Souts report Longstreet, with the greater part of his army, reaching Richmond. They also report that the officers of Lee's army are ordered to send their baggage to Richmond before the 9th instant.

The steamer Georgia is at Garonne, France, refitting for sea. During a recent voyage she captured and lurned in the Bay of Biscay the ship William Crampton, of New York.

Latest quotations of Gold in New York was

A gentleman just from Maryland says it is anderstood at Annapolis and other places which he visited recently, that Burnside would move up the South side of James river, if an advance in that direction was found practicable. More rain to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, April 17. The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th, says gold was quoted in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th, at 178g. On the 12th sterling bills sold for 192. Flour advanced forty cents on the barrel. A monster speculation has been commenced in breadstuffs, extending through the West. General news unimportant.

Glorious Tidings From Gen. Forrest.

MOBILE, April 17th. A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, from Fort Pillow on the 12th. says that Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' division, on yesterday. The garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. Fort Republic refused to surrender, and was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's brigade, Chalmers led McCullough's, and both entered the fort on epposite sides simultaneously. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, the balance were slain. The fort ran with blood, and many umped into the river and were drowned. some were shot in the water. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores were taken; six mules were captured. The Confederate loss 75. Lieut: Col. Ried. of the 8th Mississippi, was mortally wounded.

From Gen. Lee's Army .-- The Enemy in ORANGE C. H., April 17.

Deserters who have entered our lines the past week, report the enemy will begin to advance to-morrow, eight days rations having been issued for that purpose. They also reear Culpeper C. H.

Citizens just out of the enemy's lines, say the enemy will force a fight soon, in order to have their old troops whose terms expire in May next, not one-fifth of which have reinlisted. The Yaukee army is in anything but fine spirits. Meade is reported receiving re-

inforcements rapidly.

Maj. Gen. M. F. Smith, of the army of the west, is assigned to duty with this army, as Chief Engineer on Gen. Lee's staff. All quiet in front to day.

The Atlanta Printers.

SELMA, April 17. The Selma Typographical Union, held a meeting this evening, and passed resolutions sympathising with the Atlanta Union, and tendering a hearty co-operation with many measures calculated to secure the rights of the fraternity; and also ordered the corresponding Secretary to communicate with the corresponding Secretary of the Atlanta Union, and report as soon as practicable.

Wilmington in Darkness. Withungton, April 17.

Baltimore papers of the 12th instan been received. The news is quite inter. The last quotations of gold in New York 1731. The highest premium heretofor. was 172 in February, 1863, soon after side's defeat at Fredericksburg. Wehan furnished by the Agent of the Press Assor with the following abstract:

From the North.

THE BED RIVER EXPEDITION DEFEAT YANKEES NEAR SHREVEPORT CONFIRM The Baltimore Gazette of the 12th. editorial news summary, says:

That a battle took place on Cane river 1st appears to be conceded in New Orless the military authorities have vouchsafe formation concerning either the battle result. The New Orleans compendent New York World intimates that the troops were so severely bandled on the as to lead to the belief that the expedien have to be abandoned. The writer sta the authority of passengers and officenthe Red river, that the Federal form sustained such heavy losses as to be con to fall back upon Alexandria, and that brigade (negroes) "was entirely broken the engagement, which resulted in the Whatever may be the actual the affairs on the line of the Red river, the not be longer any doubt that the Teche Fourche regions have been once more that ed to the Confederates. The Federal true not wholly withdrawn were about to he m ed, and a large portion of the quarter and commissary stores had already a New Orleans.

THE BREMY'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING CAMPA " ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIX.

The Washington correspondent of the York World, under date of 10th instant, Preparations for the grand movement Richmond, which will now be delayed storm in Virginia, are going forward with but vehement energy. The re-organization the army of the Potomac has been general Baldy Smith will comperfected. General Baldy Smith will compensate the second sec two army corps, which are organizing Fortress Monroe. The troops under his mand will be pushed up the Peninsula, the army of the Potomac keeps Lee's for vigorously occupied. General Burnside tempt his old route via Goldsboro', cutties

railroad at that point. The World's correspondent expresses opinion that this grand combination will the rebels to fall back from the line of Rapidan to the defences of Richmond that the greatest battle of the war wil fought in the vicinity of the Confederate can He also states that those defences have strengthened, and that mines have been pared at "several vital parts."

THE MINNESOTA JARRED BY A REBEL TORPE The Baltimore Gazette Sava:

A daring attempt was made on Tuesday to destroy the United States steamer Minnesota. Whilst lying in the James riv Newport News, a Confederate tug-boat star straight at the port quarter of the Minn and exploding a torpedo, shook her with terrible convulsion from stem to stern. explosion failed to do any serious injury to Minnesota, and before the tug-boat could attacked she disappeared in the darkness.

Latest From the North.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, or highly interesting news from the No ceived through Northern papers up to the inst. We make the following summarr: Gold is going up , rapidly-on the 1 old at 175 and closed at 1741. The high

point reached in 1862 was 172. The Yankees are beginning slowly t knowledge their defeat on Red river. say that at Alexandria their troops bravely, with considerable loss; and the rebel loss was also con-iderable; but no fun

particulars had come to hand. All eyes in the North are turned to them ng campaign in Virginia. . The papers present that preparations for an advance the Yankee army are vigorously going form General Grant was rep rted to be in W ington superint nding and directing movemen but "will go to the front as soon as his sen

are required there." The New York Herald has a long editor on the situation in Virginia. It speaks "the coming terrible campaign," and at the great importance of the issue. Upon

point it says : Upon the campaign that we are about engage in there depends the greatest is upon which men ever went into battle. Le beaten and Richmond in our bands. rebels will be definitively driven out of giuia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and Southern Confederacy will be crowded the cotton States, and reduced to such din sions that no one can consider its find struction as any more than a question of It will also determine the next President certainly as if the votes were counted. 60 if his great labours shall result in this triumph for our arms, will receive the reward of the Chief Magistracy beyond peradventure But if we fail in this paign, that failure will be the greatest dist in modern history. While it will not & lish the existence of the Southern Confedera it will protract still more this already despe contest-put the end still further away. thus tend to ruin us financially, aed that into a state of political anarchy from which is hardly possible to conjecture how we be come out.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother, Henry G. Col. William T. Williams, aged 23 years. Col. Williams voluntered in April 1861, 1 pany from Nash county. He served as Capthe 12th Regment N. C. T. until the Fall of when he was elected Lieut. Colonel of the N. C. Battalion. He commanded this Battantil it was organized into the 32nd Regimes

C. T., and was elected to the same position this Regiment, which position be filled much credit.

A short time before his death, he resigned office of Lieut. Cel. of the 32nd Regiment of Assistance in the Cel. urgeon in the C. S. Navy.

Gol. Williams mad popular command was greatly beloved by those who keer both in the army and at home. Few men been gifted with a higher order of lead none gave better promise of future usefulness.

"A truer, nobler, trustier heart, More loving or more leval, never beat Within a human breast." d.tw & wlt.

Tribute of Respect.

University of N. C., April 9th 1864 At a meeting of the students held in Girard the following resolutions were adopted.

WEEREAS Almighty God has been pleased to unto him-self our beloved instructor, Geoff Johnston, a member of the faculty of this Unit sity, bowing in humble submission to this said fiction, we, the students of this Institution, ring to bear testimony to the worth of our det to us, have resolved that in the death of Georg Johnston, the University of North Carolina sustained an irreparable loss, the army has

Resolved. That his untiring assiduity was a sendered him a model for every aspirant to tinction, and his great proficiency in the definition of which he had charge, admirably fitted

ment of which he had charge, admirably had for the position he occupied.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his death, tender our sympathy to his Bereaved family.

Resolved, That we wear the usual bady mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copy of these resoluties, ent to his afflicted family, and also to the fall confederate for publication.

Van Wick,

DAII 4. M. DALLY TRI-WE WEEKLY

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A large zens of Cl House in (sale day Cabanisa the Chair act as Se The m

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